THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

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ORGANISE BALL CLUB

A baseball club was organised on Tuesday of this week, and the following officers were elected:—R. M. Henderson, hon. pres.; J. N. Anderson, pres.; J. Cusack, vice.-pres.; I. McLean, secretary; R. L. Arthur, manager. A meeting of the executive will be held this evening.

Has Wheat Headed Out

Moosomin, Sask, June 16.—John Easton, a prominent farmer, who lives southeast of Moosomin, stated today that he has spring wheat seventeen inches high and headed out. He also stated that this season's crops have shown the most marvellous growth in the history of the district. To date, he states, the weather has been ideal.

Social Plains Picnic

Social Plains are holding their annual picnic on July 23rd. Extensive arrangements have been made to make this a real epoch-making picnic. McCall's Aeroplane Corporanion of Calgary, will have a plane and pilot on the grounds for stunt-flying purposes and the carrying of passengers. The Medicine Hat brass band will render music during the day. Altogether the picnic is expected to surpass anything previously attempted in this part of the country.

United Church

Sunday Service, June 27

11 a.m.—Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

7.30 p.m. Service conducted by Rev. G. G. Pybus.

THOMSON-MURDOCH

The marriage of Miss Agnes Gordon Murdoch, of Glasgow, Scotland to Mr. Wm. Thomson, of Empress, was solemnized at Outlook, Sask., on May 11. Rev. Robertson, Presbyterian minister, officiating.

Drilling for Oil At Eastend

The Imperial Oil Company have commenced operations on their leases south-west of Consul and teams are busy freighting material. A derrick has been rushed up in three days and bunk houses and sheds all ready. In fact everything is ready for drilling, which will begin shortly.

The derrick is located on Sec. 26-1-27, W. 3rd, on a little flat in the Battle Creek valley. On the one side is plenty of lignite coal handy, also splendid water. It is reported that the discovery was made through someone seeing a piece of oily sandstone, and on examining it discovered that it was greasy and oil was slowly oozing through the ground.

At present the drill is located a few miles from the nearest town, Consul. — Standard, Shaunavon.

The C. N. is changing its schedule on June 27th and will from that date run a through train from Winnipeg to Calgary over this line and stopping only at the larger places. A new local service will be inaugurated Saskatoon to Alsask, and Alsask to Calgary.—News, Alsask.

A number of pupils from the surrounding rural schools are undergoing their departmental school examinations at the Kitchener school.

1·56 Inches of Rain

Crop prospects were immensely improved by the rains of last week. Commencing about 9 p.m. on Wednesday evening, the rain continued to fall with but brief lapses until Friday evening. Altogether 1·56 inches of rain fell, according to our local meterological reporter. While we had been informed by visitors that our crops were looking as good, and better in some instances than they were in other parts, our farmers were beginning to worry over the lack of rain. Now the whole community is jubilant for they feel as if a good crop is practically assured.

The Parable of the Ox

There is a parable that a certain man had an ox and an ass which he used to yoke together every day to plow. After many days the ox, being exceedingly lazy, made up its mind to strike for freedom on the following day. Accordingly the next day, as soon as the sun waxed warm the ox rolled over in the furrow with a huge sigh and refused to arise. The man unyoked them and put the ox back in the stall and plowed with the ass all day alone.

That evening the ox spoke to the ass over his fodder and asked; "What did the man say?"

"He said nothing," answered the ass.

On the second day and on the third the ox did in like manner, and still the man said nothing.

On the evening of the fourth day after the ox had stood in stall all day he asked the ass at even, "Did the man say anything to-day?"

"No," answered the ass, "but I noticed him to-night leaning over the fence talking to the butcher."

The teaching is, that things which are an unmitigated nuisance have few friends.

Will someboby in town write a parable about the cow that runs over everybody else's garden?

GUN CLUB

The following are the scores of the local Gun Club for this week. H. P. Gregg, was high gun in the "25 - Bird Event." Several visitors were present at this week's shoot.

	Shot At	Broke
Gregg	25	24
Pool	25	22
Massingill	25	20
Moorehead	25	18
McCune	25	18
Henderson	25	17
Boyd	25	11
Kenny	25	12
Brodie	25	12
Blodgett	25	12
Gray	25	11
L. Pullin	25	12
Kinard	25	18
Beresford	25	15
Johnson	25	9
Middleton	25	8
White	25	15
Chapman	25	8
Blevins	25	19
Gardiner	25	4

According to a telegram received in Calgary from Ottawa, the Pope lease, comprising one of the finest pieces of agricultural land in the province and containing about fifteen thousand acres, will be made available for soldier settlement.

The land is situated west of Drumheller, near Carbon and adjoining the Red Deer river.

A Great Institution

During the last week of May some forty or fifty editors of Saskatchewan newspapers assembled at the University of Saskatchewan for their fifth annual convention and second annual short course for editors. For several days each year Saskatchewan editors thus live in a University atmosphere, not only holding their meetings within the college walls, but sleeping and eating in one of the student residence buildings and having placed at their disposal all the facilities of this institution of higher education.

What this means to the newspaper men it would be difficult to over-estimate, and that the editors appreciate the opportunities thus afforded them was demonstrated by an attendance this year two and one-half times larger than a year ago. The assistance and encouragement thus given the press of Saskatchewan by the provincial university is bound to have a markedly beneficial effect as the years pass in the raising of the standard of journalism in the west.

Reciprocal benefits must likewise unquestionably accrue to the University by reason of the closer relationship and understanding of the press toward that institution. By being brought into close personal touch with the University and learning of and studying the many-sided activities of that institution, the editors are coming to more fully appreciate the really wonderful work it is carrying on and directing in the interests of the people, and they will not be backward in bringing to the attention of the people the advantages to be obtained through a loyal support of the University.

In the course of a brief address to the editors, preliminary to an inspection of the University plant and equipment, Dean Rutherford of the College of Agriculture, quoted some striking figures as indicating what the education of farmers' sons means to them and to the country in actual dollars and cents, apart from the decided advantages in other ways which the educated man possesses over the uneducated. He stated that as the result of comprehensive surveys made in a number of States to the south it had been ascertained that, among farmers possessing equal means in the way of land, farm equipment and capital, the man with an education made a greater success than the man lacking such equipment.

Of farmers with equal opportunities in every respect, except in the matter of education, the following facts were established:

Those who attended the common school had a labor income for themselves of $318.00 per annum.

Those who attended high school had a labor income of $620.00

Those who had attended college had a labor income of $851.00.

A somewhat similar survey of Dundas County, Ontario, had revealed the fact that out of 100 farmers surveyed, 98 percent had no education except that obtained in the elementary school, notwithstanding the fact that there were four high schools in the county, thus demonstrating the regrettable fact that the boys who attended high school had not gone back to the farms.

Why is it that the college educated boy makes such a greater success of farming than the one who lacks such training was revealed to the editors as they made their tour of inspection of the University. On one part of the University farm extensive experiments were being carried on to demonstrate the value of crop rotation, and the best crops to follow each other. Other experiments had as their object the ascertaining of the best methods to prevent the blowing away of the soil, which is the cause of heavy losses annually when high prairie winds prevail. Elsewhere demonstrations were carried on to show the best type of horses, cattle, sheep and swine to breed in this country, and the nature of the crops which should be grown in connection with these types. In the well equipped farm mechanics building almost every type of tractor and other classes of farm machinery were in evidence where the students were trained in the handling and repair of machinery with a view to securing maximum results from their use. Lastly, through the agency of the Better Farming Train, which was standing on the university grounds preparatory to starting out on its tour of the province, there was revealed the practical common-sense manner in which the university is carrying to the people far and wide the lessons learned as a result of the research work carried on at the university.

The University of Saskatchewan is unique among institutions of its kind that it embraces within the scope of its activities, not merely the arts and sciences, but everything that closely touches the lives and businesses of all classes of people, paying particular attention to the primary industry of the west, agriculture, whereas in most provinces and states agricultural instruction is quite separate and distinct from the universities.

The site of the University of Saskatchewan, consisting of 1,600 acres, is beautifully located on the banks of the Saskatchewan River, overlooking the city of Saskatoon. The magnificent buildings are built of native stone, obtainable only a few miles away, and year by year additional buildings are erected. Over $2,000,000 has already been expended, and the ultimate plan call for the erection of a score or more handsome buildings and the expenditure of many more millions of dollars.

The Persian Gulf and its coasts are in summer about the hottest place on the earth's surface, a temperature of 120 degrees in the shade being not uncommon.

At the end of 1917 Germany had more than 83,000 women metal workers.

Maximum Egg Production

Selecting Type of Hens For Their Laying Ability

Do you keep "just a few hens," and do they roam at large, laying eggs in nests of their own selection?

Or do you "keep hens"—bred-to-lay hens, and are you realizing the maximum in egg production from them?

Once in a while we find a farm flock where there is no effort made to select hens for egg production. True, the owner believes in giving the flock good and abundant feed, but puts no faith in the study of laying types and the keeping of trapnest records. Soon, very soon, only enough birds are kept to supply the home, and so long as the flock produces sufficient eggs for breakfast every morning, he is satisfied.

But he is a foolish man.

Look at the dairy industry — see how it is advancing because of the great improvement in breeding stock. If good cows will produce good offspring with the ability to produce large quantities of milk, doesn't it sound reasonable that high-producing hens should also produce a large percentage of their offspring with the laying ability stamped on them. Of course, not all of the progeny may be up to the standard of the mother, but we do know that they are more apt to be quality stock than the offspring of a scrub with a poor record.

Actually, it sometimes does seem like a joke to study laying types and try to estimate a hen's egg production. But it is not so funny to be using expensive poultry feed and not be receiving eggs to sell. And it certainly is a great satisfaction to keep hens that pay their board and leave a profit to the owner after the board bill is paid.

Dairymen know what testing has meant to them. Now poultry men are finding what the test means in determining poultry profits.

Empire Building by Air

In the course of one year the ends of the British Empire have been reached by aircraft from England, the Atlantic has been spanned, and the journey of over five thousand miles from Cairo to the Cape has been accomplished. Twenty-five years ago and more it was the dream of Cecil Rhodes to build a railway from Cape Town to Cairo—but geography prevented it. The airplane has at last given reality to his dreams. And dreams not only his. To reach Cairo by air, one passes over the Icarian Sea, and the airway to India lies above Palestine, where Isaiah saw the vision of the six-winged Seraphim, and on through Assyria, where winged creatures adorn the palaces.

Manitoba's Wheat Production

The total value of Manitoba's 1919-1920 wheat crops is estimated at $118,850,400. Last year the province had 2,913,000 acres sown to wheat, and the latest returns given show an average yield of 17 bushels to the acre.

Japanese Fishermen Gaining Big Hold

Getting a Corner on B. C. Salmon Fisheries According to Statement

That the Japanese fishermen are gaining much too strong a hold on the salmon fishing industry in British Columbia was the statement made by Lieut.-Col. Peck, V.C., to the parliamentary committee on pensions and re-establishment. Last year there were 2,277 Japanese licenses as against 417 native-born Canadians. The Japanese "jiggled" their naturalization papers back and forth and so overcame the law which required naturalization before a license could be issued. Col. Peck declared that 50,000 more returned men had gone to British Columbia than the total number which were overseas from that province.

William Foran, secretary of the civil service commission, said that of 60,000 civil servants, 25,456 were returned men, but only 7,609 were permanent.

The commission had recommended after the armistice that no further appointments be made permanent until all Canada's soldiers were home.

The government did not accept the recommendation.

Keep Tires Inflated

Soft Tires Are Comfortable But Also Expensive

Some motorists do not keep the tires properly inflated, giving as their reason that the car rides so much easier with a soft tire, and that when inflated to the pressure recommended by the maker, the car rides hard.

If one can afford such luxury, well and good, but it is expensive comfort. Under-inflated tires means a greater consumption of fuel, a breaking up of their fabric due to the weaving movement and other stresses that separate the plies of the fabric, and shorten the life of the casings. With the cost of tires rising, it is economy to observe the instructions of tire makers, and if the car rides hard, to try to discover the real cause of the trouble and remedy it, instead of wearing out costly tires.

Every jolt which you spare yourself by unwise under-inflation, will come back to you in another form when you find out how much you are out-of-pocket for tires.

Crop Prospects Good

Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture Issues Favorable Report

Crop reports prepared by the statistics branch of the Saskatchewan department of Agriculture make satisfactory reading, and conditions generally throughout the province indicate that the 1920 crop has got away to a good start, and given favorable weather, should result in a good yield. Damage by high winds varies from zero to 10 percent. The greatest damage from this cause having occurred in the central and southwest district. In practically all cases where wheat was blown out, it is being reseeded to oats and flax.

Many large districts, however, report no damage, and the bountiful rains of May 25 and 26 are responsible for this situation."

While grasshoppers are reported to be hatching out in the southeast and central districts, they have as yet done no damage. They are small at present and in some localities are reported thick.

Advertising Bill for Recruits

The amount of money spent in newspaper advertising for recruits in the C.E.F. in all Canada was $45,184, according to a return tabled in the commons at the request of Joseph Archambault (Chambly - Verchères). Of this sum, $42,739 went to English papers, and $2,445 to French. In Quebec $6,238 was paid to English papers and $2,262 to French papers.

New Settlers for Canada

First Contingent of the British-Canadian Farmers Land Syndicate

The tide of immigration that is now passing through Montreal to the Canadian West included the other day a sturdy group of young English and Scottish farmers, forming the first contingent of the British-Canadian Farmers Land Syndicate, an overseas organization which has secured large tracts of land in what is called the Spirit-River settlement colony in Alberta. In the West each settler is assigned 160 acres, or a quarter-section of land, with the option of adding another 160 acres when the first tract has been improved. The district they were going to is situated about 500 miles northwest of Edmonton.

After the Sea Lions

B. C. Fishermen Say One Will Eat 50 Pounds of Fish A Day

Large numbers of sea lions on the British Columbia coast, which destroy annually vast quantities of food fish may be slaughtered and their hides placed on the market to reduce the world's leather shortage. The proposal, first put forward by Premier Oliver, has the approval of many experienced fisherman. One Prince Rupert pioneer declared that with three companions he had killed 700 sea-lions on the Queen Charlotte Islands in two days. The sea-lions, it is said, weigh from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds. The hides are nearly an inch in thickness and make a tough and durable leather such as is used in workmen's gloves and saddles. Fishermen declare that a sea-lion will eat fifty lbs. of fish in a day.

The tallest grass is pampas. It is so tall that a man on horseback often cannot see over it.

You can make almost any man nervous by telling him that a policeman was asking about him.

In Canada's 3,730,000 square miles there is room for the entire world's population, allowing nearly one and one-half acres for each person.

Agricultural Industry Must be Encouraged Says Dr. Robertson

Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G., has recently returned to Ottawa from a tour of the Dominion, on which he was sent by the government in order to place before the people of the country the present economic conditions and the great need there is for carefulness and economy.

Dr. Robertson, who speaks with authority, having but recently returned from overseas where he went to investigate after-war food problems, was recently interviewed in regard to his dominion-wide tour. He remarked that people were impatient of explanations of present conditions; what they wanted was an immediate remedy, but the consequences of four years of losses occasioned by the war and the destruction and waste could not be remedied in a twinkling. There was little use in looking for an immediate remedy for the present high cost of living owing to the fact that the world's production of foodstuffs was not nearly equal to the demand. There was great need for increased production before any decline in prices could be looked for. Farmers would continue to receive high prices for their products for the next two years.

Dr. Robertson contended that world conditions would have to be taken into consideration when the broad question of food supplies was being considered, and the policies of Europe would have much to do for at least the next two years with what was likely to happen to Canada's wheat crops. The allied governments had guaranteed minimum prices, the conclusion being that they wished to encourage in every possible way the industry of agriculture.

Speaking of retrenchment, Dr. Robertson said he thought it would be a great mistake to economize in regard to education or agriculture; on both these questions the government must spend generously and courageously, adding that "as to the individual as well as the nation there is only one safe course to follow, to work diligently with intelligence, to live economically and to waste nothing."

Regarding Canada's financial position, Dr. Robertson said that to enable the country to maintain its stable conditions of prosperity and to pay her debts, they must rely on the improvement of agriculture and the further development of her natural resources and industries. Further than that, in order to hold her place in the world's markets her people would have to be well informed, as well trained and as well organized as others.

For Good Roads

How Good Roads in Rural Districts Reduce the Cost of Living

Anyone who has ever been bogged in a miry country road, or had his wagon or car jolted ruinously over the hard prairie gumbo will look with interest to the proceedings of the Canadian Good Roads Convention, which opened in Winnipeg. The building and improvement of roads is the barometer of the social progress being made my communities, and the rapid developments of Western Canadian rural areas is shown by the ever increasing mileage of roads which is being brought under the supervision of "Good Roads" organizations and the provincial governments. In Manitoba, despite various drawbacks, twice the amount of road work was done under the Good Roads Act in 1919 over that of 1918. The mileage of earth roads improved was over 411, and 143 miles of road were gravelled. The report of the Manitoba Good Roads Association for 1919 states that "the total mileage of roads authorized under the Good Roads Act to be improved since its inception is 5,029, at an estimated cost of $11,649,280, and the number of bridges 298, at an estimated cost of $769,223, making a grand total of $12,418,504. In addition to the foregoing, 1,781 miles of road have been systematically maintained by the drag, to which the government contributed $3.25 per pile. The provincial dragging competition was successfully carried on, 13 municipalities entering this competition, under which were kept 764 miles of road."

While less interested in the technical side of roads the general public has a very real interest in the extension of good roads from social and economic considerations. There is a direct connection between the condition of rural roads and the cost of living. It has been said that in countries where good roads are the rule, the average cost of hauling per ton mile is 8 to 12 cents, whereas in Manitoba it is not a cent less than 25 cents per ton mile." This estimate was some years ago, but it throws a light on the connection between food prices and the condition of the roads, which would still be of interest.

From the social aspect roads have the most important bearing possible on the successful development of community life. The good road not only enables the farmer to haul his produce to the railway with the minimum expenditure of time and energy, but it enables the farming communities to form into social groups. It is only necessary to think of the districts where "bad roads" are the prevailing condition to realize how they isolate the settlers from each other and make the life of the farmers and their wives and families considerably more monotonous than human beings should be expected to suffer.—Manitoba Free Press.

Medicine Hat Gas

From November, 1918 to November, 1919, a total of 2,509,658,000 cubic feet of gas was consumed in the city, of which 635,012,000 cubic feet was utilized industrially and 1,874,646,000 in domestic consumption.

General Sykes Flies to Paris

Aeroplane Was Equipped With Wireless Telephonic Installation

Major-General Sir F. K. Sykes, K.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., Controller-General of Civil Aviation, recently flew to Paris by aeroplane in order to consult with the French civil aviation authorities, travelling by the ordinary daily Airco machine together with two of his staff. The aeroplane used was equipped with a wireless telephonic installation fitted by the Marconi Company, and the opportunity was taken to carry out experiments in wireless telephonic communication with aeroplanes en route on both sides of the Channel.

The arrival of the party at Le Bourget Aerodrome, Paris, was notified to the air ministry by wireless. During the passage good telephonic communication was kept up with Croydon immediately after leaving, with a receiving station from mid-Channel, and finally with Le Bourget on approaching Beauvais. The result showed the value of the system both for purposes of keeping in touch with aeroplanes from the ground, and for informing pilots of the weather conditions ahead of them.

The Crime Wave

Human Life Has Become Cheapest Thing on Earth

Week by week the news echoes with the accounts of gruesome tragedies. Crime generally is taking violent forms—the thief to obtain his end does not hesitate to kill; jealousy expresses itself in murder. On all hands there is a reckless disregard of human life. Is it the aftermath of war that we are reaping? For five long years over half the world hunted man, to kill or to be killed. Human life, which, under normal conditions was priceless and protected, became the cheapest thing on earth and the least respected. But the period of war's madness ended long ago. It is time we recovered our senses, time we established the moral standards of civilized existence, time we rated human life again at its proper value. Violence of any kind must be sternly put down, and crimes with violence must receive punishment fitting the offence. The cat or the scaffold—and no pandering to sentimentality!—The London Daily Express.

High Wheat Prices may Double Land Value

High wheat prices will cause farm values to double in western Canada, according to land men, and this will result in the biggest immigration the west has ever known.

Settlers always come on a rising market," they say, "and news of increasing land values is really the only effective kind of publicity." A spirit of optimism, based upon present price and crop prospects, pervades the entire real estate business.

Saskatchewan's Building Program

It is estimated that there will be twenty million dollars worth of new buildings erected in Saskatchewan this year and that Regina will account for five millions of this amount.

Europe and the Drink Question

Many Eropean Countries Are Edging Towards Prohibition

In an issue of the Morning Albertan, of Calgary, Alberta, appears an interview with W. E. Johnson, in which the well-known temperance advocate gives his views on the prohibition question in Europe. In the course of his remarks Mr. Johnson in part spoke as follows: "I have just received a cable from the Republic of Esthonia," he said, "saying that the people are shortly to have a national election on prohibition and the measure will probably carry.

"Finland is the first European country to go dry by vote of its parliament. Norway has voted for the prohibition of all liquors containing over 12 percent spirits. In other words, it is on a light wine and beer basis. Sweden, except in the large cities, is also dry as regards spirits. Denmark's magistrates have the power to refuse licenses for drinking places. As a result over 200 parishes are already dry. In France the French Anti-Alcohol League is active and 60 members of parliament are dry as to spirits. In Italy the other day Premier Nitti astonished parliament by announcing his purpose to introduce a bill to limit licensed drinking places because too much wine was being consumed. In Czecho Slovakia President Masaryk is a dry.

"There are as yet, no very potent dry movements in Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Greece, the Balkans or Poland. Russia is in a state of doubt. We do not know whether the Bolsheviki have kept the country dry or not. Scotland has a local option election this fall and we expect to carry many districts for the dry cause. There is no option election scheduled for Ireland, but my information is that 23 out of the 26 members of parliament for Ulster are out-and-out drys.

"In England there is no machinery for voting on the question of prohibition, but there is a growing prohibition movement."

The Original Clocks

Sand Glass Used in Rome Many Centuries Ago

Housewives in these days very commonly use sand glasses of the familiar hour-glass pattern for timing boiled eggs. They are employed for the same purposes in many restaurants and hotel kitchens.

The contrivance is, of course, quite ancient, dating back to the middle ages. In much later times, and not so very long ago, it was utilized for timing prayers and sermons. Even nowadays there is an occasional old-fashioned church that keeps a "prayer-glass" on the pulpit.

As one might imagine, such glasses were not beyond criticism in point of accuracy. Four of them were carefully tested recently by the writer. One, supposed to mark an even hour, took sixty-seven minutes to run out—a serious error for the congregation if the sermon was dry. Another for three-quarters of an hour, registered only 42 minutes. The remaining two were, respectively, undertimed and overtimed two minutes.

The sand glass, in European countries, replaced the yet more antiquated "time candle," which was marked off in sections of an hour. As a timekeeper, the candle is exceedingly unclient; it was so employed in Rome before Christ was born, and very likely by the Egyptians and Babylonians in much earlier days. Courting by length of candle was an old-fashioned custom in England.

An equivalent method of timekeeping is even now practised by the Chinese, who employ, instead of a candle, a length of joss stick—the same thing that small boys use as "punk" for setting off fire-crackers. It is made of sawdust, mixed with a little glue and rolled into cylinders of a measured diameter. Such a stick two feet long, and marked for the hours, lasts half a day, being consumed slowly without flame.

Messengers in China, having but short periods to sleep, make sure of waking by placing a lighted piece of joss-stick between their toes. This acts most effectively at the proper moment. Doubtless it was the first and original alarm clock.

Regina Fox Farm

A Regina black fox farm has established a record with 35 pups being born from 9 litters, one year-old fox having 8 pups, which is one above the previous western record held by a black fox farm at Winnipeg. The manager of the farm claims that each pup is worth one thousand dollars.

Silos For Sunflowers

Sunflowers For Silage Prove to be Unqualified Success

A company has been formed, with headquarters at Prince Albert, Sask., for the construction of silos. From the name of the company—the Sunflower Silage Company—it can be inferred that farmers in the district are greatly interested in this crop and it is believed that there will be a great impetus to the production in Northern Saskatchewan of what is proving to be one of the most prolific fodder plants known.

The Prince Albert district is among the first to put into practical use the results which have been learned on the experimental farms of western Canada and the United States with reference to the growing of sunflowers for ensilage purposes. The use of ensilage in the corn belt is well known and has without doubt contributed largely to the great prosperity and the high prices of lands which exist today. The more northerly regions of Montana, Saskatchewan and Alberta have long felt the necessity for some cheap green winter fodder, and it has been with this object in view that the experimental stations at Bozeman, Montana, Saskatoon, Edmonton and the Canadian Pacific railway lands department at Strathmore, Alberta, have been carrying on experiments and feeding tests with sunflower silage.

The growing of sunflowers for this purpose has proved an unqualified success, the yield of sunflowers greatly exceeding the tonnage of corn. In 1919, at Strathmore, Alberta, the sunflower crop made a growth of fourteen feet and yielded 34.6 tons to the acre, in comparison with 14 tons of corn, and 7 tons of peas and oats, all grown under the same conditions. Reports from Montana give yields with an average rainfall from 20 to 30 tons per acre. Last winter at Scott, Sask. the ration showed a profit of about $10 per head more than those fed under similar conditions without sunflower silage.

In the Prince Albert district a number of prominent farmers have already received seed for putting in a sunflower crop this year. Among them being J. M. Paul, of MacDowall; Mr. Swaby, of Colleston; the Hawkins Dairy Company; Mr. Nugent, of Steep Creek; M. R. Cowell and the Boyd Ranch of Red Deer Hill. As the growing of this hardy forage plant bids fair to place the stock industry of the north on a sounder basis, as well as being insurance against feed shortage, it is expected that the farmers of this province will be quick to accept and utilize the valuable knowledge of this crop.

In Darkest Egypt

Position of the Women in Egypt Is Now Serfdom

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., addressing the Browning Settlement Brotherhood on his recent tour in Egypt and Palestine, said that the treatment of women in Egypt was the darkest phase of life in that country. The men of Egypt thought themselves the lords of creation.

"In many houses," Mr. Barnes continued, "I never saw a woman and you can take it from me that the position of the women in Egypt is absolutely one of serfdom, and dependence. They spend their lives in miserable hovels; in working in the adjoining fields, or in getting water. They are the serfs of the men, and as much beasts of burden as the donkey and the camel. A people which uses women folk in that way is destined to be a subject race, and does not deserve to govern.

The men who voiced the national movement were of the Effendi, or the lower middle class, and the movement had not the remotest hold upon the general public. If Egypt was to occupy a better status in the world education must be extended to the whole of its people.

Referring to Palestine, Mr. Barnes said his impression after visiting the country was that it would be to the benefit of everybody if the Jews were allowed to go back to that land, but it must be done without force and without in any way injuring the susceptibilities of the Arabs.

Last Report on Great War

The part of the department of militia and defence in the work of the war and demobilization between November 1, 1918, and October 31, 1919, is set forth in memorandum number 6 from that department, tabled in the house by Hon. Hugh Guthrie. This is the last of the memoranda to be tabled in regard to the European war and the details of demobilization are set forth fully.

Death is the punishment for housebreaking in Siam.

Work Done by Women On the Farm Has Not Been Appreciated

Some curious discoveries are being made as a result of the new place women are taking in the world of business and politics; one of the most amazing being the fact that the census enumerators of the United States designate farm women as having no occupation.	
This matter is ably discussed in the North American, of Philadelphia, and which says, in part: "The farmers' wife is a human factor of the highest importance to the nation. In addition to the work she does, she bears more than half the children which keeps the world supplied with men and women. And she performs this service under conditions which, in many instances, should be changed by law if there is no other way to bring people to their senses. She works from daylight to dark without the thought of pay. She cooks, scrubs, washes, irons, sweeps, sews, helps to plant and harvest, cans and preserves, cares for her own and her neighbors sick and never has time for rest or recreation. She is the unpaid servant of the nation. Yet no one has ever thought of her in terms of cash. She has no salary, no definite income, no fixed allowance by either written or unwritten law. She works from the day she marries to the day she dies; often without a realization in dollars, and cents a single dream of her life. All this she does for the sake of getting things done and as she goes to bed at night assured of just one thing—that it all must be done over again tomorrow. What she cooked today is eaten by night. What she washed and ironed is ready for the tubs again by the end of the week."	
Mrs. Phoebe V. Warner, in a recent issue of the "Banker-Farmer" says: "I asked a young man to sit down some night with his mother and place a financial estimate on the work she had done during the thirty years of her married life and then compare it with the present value of real estate. There have been eight children in the home and I have never known the mother to have any help except the children. In a few days I received this report, which roughly estimated it to be the record of 30 years of mother's work:	
235,425 meals served at 15 cents	$35,313.75
3,190 garments made at 15 cents	1,595.00
7,660 chickens at 25 cents	1,915.00
427,752 eggs at 15 cents per dozen	1,596.50
5,460 pounds of butter at 10 cents	1,092.00
21,900 gallons of milk, at 10 cents	1,092.00
1,500 gallons of lard at $1 per gallon	1,500,000
25,500 loaves of bread, at 10 cents	3,550.00
5,930 cakes at 25 cents	1,482.50
7,960 pies, at 10 cents	796.00
1,525 bushels vegetables, at 50 cents	762.50
3,625 jars of fruit at 25 cents	906.25
1,550 quarts of fresh fruit at 10 cents	550.00
177,725 pieces of laundry, at 3 cents	5,331.75
35,640 hours spent in sweeping, washing, ironing and scrubbing at 10 cents	3,564.00
Total	$61,973.85
Present value of real estate	$50,000.00
Difference	$11,973.85

"I tried the same test in a home where there were six children and the mother had been married twenty years; with the result that the work of the mother and children totalled $32,425. The value of the farm is now $616,000.

"I tried this test in another home where the mother had died and left a family of twelve members to be cared for by an eighteen year old daughter and I found that the work this daughter and the other children did amounted to $2,540 annually.

"Of course the financial basis for this calculation seem absurdly inadequate in these times of inflated values. Eggs at 15 cents per dozen; butter at 20 cents per pound; milk at 10 cents per gallon; pies at ten cents each and sweeping, scrubbing and washing at 10 cents per hour read like a fairy tale.

"If the farm women of America can pile up cash values equally the total land valuation of our country, while engaged in "no occupation," think what they might do for us and others if given a fair chance to occupy themselves at something better than ignored drudges; if counted, as they should be, amongst the great producers of the best kind of wealth."

Merchants Hit by Paper Shortage

Great Shortage of Paper Bags Is Now Reported

Ottawa.—There is a great shortage of paper bags at the present time due to the scarcity of white paper, and the demand for them will for some time to come be much in excess of the available supply.

"We are sixty to seventy million bags behind in our orders," said an official of the Continental Bag and Paper Co., Ltd., "and we are certainly tied up for want of material."

This company has found it impossible to secure sufficient paper to keep the machines running. The company makes paper boxes, bags and wrapping paper and is in receipt of hundreds of orders that cannot be filled.

Grocers and other merchants who require wrapping paper and bags will be soon without any stock unless some unexpected source of supplies appears.

Plan Canadian Church at Vimy

The erection of a $500,000 Protestant church at Vimy Ridge as a memorial to the Canadian soldiers who fell there is a plan which is now being referred to Ottawa for approval. A delegation representing all of the Protestant churches of that city recently waited upon General Currie and asked him approval and patronage in the movement. It was pointed out that as the church which was destroyed at Lens was a Presbyterian church it was felt that Canada should assume the responsibility of building one at the famous battle ground.

American Land Seekers

Dealers in western lands have estimated that 40,000 land seekers, 35,000 of whom will become settlers, will come from the United States in the next three months. An invasion of 10,000 monthly for May, June, July and August is figured on from inquiries on hand and excursion arrangements made.

It is unlucky to come home hungry and find a black cat in the pantry.

Changed Aspects Of An Old Friend

Hard to Get Used to a Dollar That Is Worth Only Fifty Cents

It is hard to get used to a dollar that is worth only about fifty cents. Association and sentiment combine to persuade us that it is still a dollar and ought to buy a dollar's worth. When it takes two of them to do that our thrift is offended.

There is nothing for it but to get over that and see the inflated dollar as it is and let it go for what it is worth. If it can't buy what we need the simplest remedy is to send others to help it, if we have them. Otherwise to postpone the need.

The most tempting use to put dollars to is to pay off debts incurred when they were still dollars. That is about the only way to be a before-the-war dollar's worth for a current dollar.—Life, New York.

Ex-Kaiser Missed His Vocation

Imperial Exile Makes His Own Clothes and Makes Them Well

William Hohenzollern, former emperor of Germany, is trying his hand as a tailor, according to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam. He is cutting out patterns for many new suits with which he is going to stock his wardrobe, and the despatch quotes a trade paper as declaring he is "excelling at the job."

"How unfortunate it is," says this paper, "that William missed his vocation. After all the notoriety he has achieved as an emperor, one can imagine what would have been his fame as a tailor."

Western Wool Crop

The wool crop of the western provinces based on last year's production is as follows:—Manitoba, 300,000 lbs.; Saskatchewan, 800,000 lbs., Alberta, 2,120,000 lbs.; and British Columbia, 200,000 lbs.

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E. S. Sexton A. Hankin
Proprietors

THURSDAY, June 24, 1920

The Steer, The Profit And The Profiteer

Scarcely more than a fortnight passes between the time the steer is sold at the stockyards and the beef is cooked in the kitchen. Yet those who control the movement of the steer and its products for those two weeks get more for their time and trouble than did the farmer for keeping the cow a year before the steer was born and two years thereafter.—Kansas City Star.

Farmer's Column

ATLEE

Everybody is in better spirits since our spell of rainy weather. We all hope to see plenty more to insure a good yield.

H. Fink, Supt for the Alberta Pacific Elevator, and two other travellers passed through our burg yesterday on their way to Empress. They returned today for the West.

G. Hough, expects to leave Atlee for Eastern points, Wednesday.

C. E. Hovey expects to harvest a good crop of fall rye. Sure seems good to see the waving grain.

Picnics are again in order. This is the month for picnics and brides still the bachelors keep looking for rain. It may rain brides in some parts but never in this part.

Chas. Hough, is plowing for Earl Hay, east of town. Plowing is some better, but more rain would be acceptable.

S. Sylvester, left Atlee today, for Calgary. He has been doing some brisk farming with his steam plow outfit.

For their annual picnic this year, Atlee local U.F.A. are co-operating with Lovedale local on the north side of the river and the date is June 24th. Six delegates, three from each local, met at the Atlee ferry to arrange details and it was decided to hold the picnic among the trees by the ferry. Twenty men, ten from each local will be on the grounds Wednesday to "fix up" and build the bowery. Ten loads of lumber and supplies will leave Atlee tomorrow. The first load to start the ball rolling was taken out today by S. J. S. Read. This is to be the largest and best co-operative social gathering in the history of Atlee. Lunch will be served from five to seven p. m. by the Atlee U. F. W. A.

SOCIAL PLAINS

Everyone is talking about the "Big Rain" and wearing a happy expression on their face. The rain meant a great deal and among other things it meant that we would have a picnic.

July 23rd is the date of the Social Plains Picnic and those who miss it will have only themselves to blame.

An aeroplane is to be one of the attractions at the picnic this year and it is hoped that the public will give this their support. Mr. E. A. Tucker is writing hail insurance (you can have your choice of three good companies) and the agents commission goes to help pay the cost of the aeroplane.

The last U.F.A. meeting was poorly attended. The Secretary did not show up, being sick in bed. Here is hoping for better luck on Saturday evening, June 26.

President H. W. Woods is to speak at Social Plains in the the afternoon of July 7. Let us all turn out as we will surely be the gainers by doing so.

Arrangements are being made for a brass band at the picnic, so this will likely be referred to as "the year of the big picnic."

Frank Lyons is back in this part of the country.

(continued on next page)

Professional Cards

Social Plains—cont.

Mr. Marvin, and family, are living on the Lyon's place.

One of Mr. P. O. Phillips boys fell under the disc and had his leg badly cut, he is doing quite well, and his folks are very thankful that it was no worse.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. John Fowlie, Wednesday, June 30 A good attendance is expected, as the ladies of the Bindloss Institute have been invited to attend.

Bonnie Brier
(Too late for last week)

They say that "Brag is a good dog, but Hold-fast is a better one". Sometimes it is much easier to be the former.

Bonnie Brier U. F. A. held its regular meeting June 2nd, at the school, on the eve of the Convention at Empress. A large crowd attended and Mr. Wood, our president, being present, the regular business was dispensed with. Mr. Wood gave a very interesting address on Group Organization, after which he answered many questions of interest to the farmers. A musical program followed.

We are expecting Pres. Wood again at Bonnie Brier about July 2nd. All who had the good fortune of meeting Mr. Wood when he was here, are looking forward to that date with interest. No one should miss this opportunity of hearing him. He will be here both afternoon and evening. Supper at the school at six o'clock, so bring along your lunch baskets and come for a good time.

Bonnie Brier sent a full delegation of six U.F.A., one U.F.W.A. delegates to the Convention. Many visitors from here attended. All report the Convention a success in every way and were much pleased with Empress and Empress people.

The U.F.W.A. will hold a meeting at the school, Wednesday evening, June 16th.

A series of dances will be given during the summer in Mr. Gahagan's big barn, the first coming July 9th. Bonnie Brier Orchestra will furnish the music. Be prepared to come and have some good times. There will be plenty of room and a good floor. Ladies bring lunch

Several from Bonnie Brier attended the Entertainment and Dance given as a reception to the Brides in the Acadia Valley district, at Acadia Hall, Friday evening. An excellent program was given and all report a good time. Fourteen Brides! Hurrah! for "Paradise Valley."

We were very much shocked to learn of Mr. McGhee's accident, coming as it did, so soon after the Convention where he took such an active part. We are very pleased to learn that he is doing nicely and hope to hear of his complete recovery in the near future.

Pay Cash When Possible

It may not be generally known but it is a fact that at the present time the wholesalers and jobbers are unable to get anything like their usual amount of credit from the banks to carry on business. This in turn will reflect on the retailer throughout the country who has to get credit from the wholesaler. This is necessitating a certain amount of tightening up of money on the part of both the wholesaler and retailer. The public can save the situation by keeping their account paid up and paying cash whenever possible.—Ex.

G. Hatch, of the John Martin Paper Co., who has been travelling South Alberta in auto, considered the crops in our south district much better than any he had seen on his trip.

Love of The Wild

— BY —

ARCHIE P. McKISHNIE

Printed by Special Arrangements with Thos. Allen, Toronto, Ont.

(Continued.)

"Are you feelin' some better, Ma?" he inquired gently.

"Yes, Boy, better. I'll soon be well."

He understood, and he held the hot hand, stretched out to him, in both his own.

"You're not quite as well as you was this mornin'," he said, hesitatingly; "I guess I know the reason."

She did not reply, but lay with her eyes closed, and Boy saw tears creep down the white cheeks. He spoke fiercely.

"He threatened as he'd do it, and he did——"

He checked himself, biting the words off with a click of his white teeth.

"I know just what he told you, Ma. I know all he told you, and he didn't lie none. I haven't been to his school and I can't go to his school. I've tried my best to stay, 'cause I knowed you wanted me to. But I go wild. I can't stay still inside like that and be in prison. It chokes me, I tell you. I don't want more learnin' than I have. I can read and write and figure. You taught me that, and I have learned from you 'cause—'cause——"

His voice faltered and feebly the mother drew him down beside her on the bed.

"Poor old Boy," she soothed tenderly, smoothing the dark curls back from his forehead; then sorrowfully, "I wonder why you should hate that for which so many people are striving?"

"Don't ma — don't speak about it. You know we talked it over before. You called it enlightenment, you remember? I don't want enlightenment. I hate it. I'll fight it away from me, and I'll have to fight it—and them."

He shuddered, and she held him tight in her weak arms.

"Dear Boy," she said, "it will be a useless struggle. You can't hope to hold your little world. Now go, and God bless you. Kiss me goodnight, Boy."

He bent and kissed her on the forehead, then springing up crossed the room. At the door he halted.

"Yes, ma," he said gayly, in response to her call.

"Did you meet the teacher?"

One moment he vacillated between love and truth. Once he had lied, uselessly, to save her. But he hated a liar. He went back to the bed slowly.

"Yes, I met him, and I told him that he best be leavin' these parts."

Her eyes rested upon him in mingled love and wonder.

"I don't like — I don't trust that man," said the mother earnestly. "Now go, Boy, and God bless you."

When Boy sought the table again the tea and meat were stone cold. He smiled at the girl, who was standing beside the fireplace, and she said, teasingly:

"I told you you better not go."

The man with the fiddle across his knees straightened up at her words, and he looked over at Boy with a puzzled expression on his face.

"Thought maybe you'd joined a flock of woodcock and gone south," he remarked. "Wonder you can leave the bush long enough to get your meals. Where've you been, Boy?"

"Nowhere much," answered the boy, looking hard at his plate.

"Well we had that teacher chap over again tonight," said the father, "—smart feller that."

Boy glanced up quickly and caught a gleam of humor in the speaker's eyes. Then he looked at the girl She was laughing quietly.

"The teacher says that you've been absentin' yourself from school," went on the man. "I asked him if absentin' was a regular habit in scholars same as swappin' jacknives, and you oukht to have seen the look he gave me.

"'It's a punishable offense,' says he.

"'Well, I don't mind you whaling Boy some,' says I; 'I'm sure he needs it.'

"'I won't whip a big boy like him,' 'I don't have to and I won't.'

"'Well I don't know as I blame you for not wantin' to,' says I. 'Boy's some handy with his fists, bein' a graduate in boxin' of long Bill Paisley's.'"

The big man stood up and stretched his six-foot two figure with enjoyment. In his huge fist the old fiddle looked like a hand mirror. He threw back his shaggy head and laughed so loudly that the burning log in the fireplace broke in twain and threw a shower of red and golden sparks up the wide chimney.

"When we were talkin' and I was coaxin' the visitor to set up to supper and make himself at home, who should drop in but Bill Paisley himself. Gosh, it was fun to see how he took in the teacher. 'Nice night, sir, says Bill, bowin' low and liftin' off his cap. I shook my head at him, but he didn't pay any attention, so I went on eatin' and let 'em alone. Bill got out his pipe and felt in all his pockets, keepin' his eyes right on the teacher and grinnin' so foolish I nearly choked on a pork-rind.

"'Would you mind obligin' me with a pipeful of Canada-Green?' he asks; 'I suppose you have a plug of twist in your pocket, sir?'

"The teacher frowned at him. 'I don't smoke Canada-Green,' says he, short and crisp-like.

"'Chaw, maybe?' grinned Bill, putt'in' his pipe away and lickin' his lips expectant.

"'No, nor chaw—as you call it.'

"'Dear me,' sighed Bill, and after a while he says, 'dear me' again.

"By and by Paisley limbered up and told the teacher he was right down glad to meet a man fearless enough to come to this wild place in the cause of learnin'.

"'You're a martyr, sir,' says Bill, 'a brave man, to come where so many dangers beset the paths. Swamp fevers that wither you up, and ague that shakes your front teeth back where your back teeth were and your back teeth where your front oner should be. There are black snakes in these parts,' says Bill, 'that have got so used to bitin' Injuns they never miss a stroke, and they'll travel miles to get a whack at a white man, particularly a stranger,' says he. 'Then there be wolves here big as two-year-old steers, and they do get hungry when the winter sets in.'

"The teacher squirmed. 'Ill get used to all that,' says he.

"'Sure,' agreed Bill, 'but just the same it's a good thing you're a brave and a husky chap. Met any of our Injuns yet?'

"'A few,' said the young feller, lookin' scared.

"'Injuns are mighty queer reptiles' says Bill, "but you'll get along with 'em all right if you humor 'em with presents and attend their pow-wows. Might be a good idea to let on there's Injun blood in you. But whatever you do, if you should happen to have a little nigger blood in you, don't tell 'em. Injuns naturally hate niggers.'

"Bill got up and went in to say 'howdy' to ma. 'She wants to see you mister, he says to the teacher, when he came out. "I suppose you've learned among other things, that there's such a thing as talkin' too much, so be careful.'

"When Bill went away Gloss and me sat down and listened to what Simpson and your ma had to say to each other. He told her all about you stayin' away from school, and a lot of things that seemed to worry her. I thought it quez, 'cause ever since he has been comin' across here we've dried to make him feel at home. But I just put it down that he had it in for you, Boy, on some account or other."

Boy glanced at the girl and her eyes fell.

"If it hadn't been our own house, I would have throwed him out," McTavish declared.

"I met him down by the creek as I was comin' home," said Boy absently. "I told him he'd best be leavin' these parts."

The girl came over and leaned across the table toward him.

"Boy," she said, "do you think he will go?"

"Would you rather he'd stay?" he asked quickly.

"No."

"Then he'll go."

(To be continued.)

She Says She Can Now Do Her Work

MRS. M. MAGNANT GIVES THE CREDIT TO DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Her Back Ached and She was Always Tired, But She States She Found The Relief She Longed For in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

St. Lina, Alta., June 7th.—(Special).—"Thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills I can now do my work." So says Mrs. M. Magnant, a well known and highly respected resident of this place. Mrs. Magnant was a sufferer from that terrible weariness so many women know.

"My back ached," she says, "and I felt so tired all the time." But she used Dodd's Kidney Pills. She persevered with them, taking sixteen boxes in all, with the result given in the glad words of the opening paragraph.

Other women in all parts of Canada make the same statement. They were weighed down with weariness, weakness and pain, and found the relief they longed for in Dodd's Kidney Pills. For sick kidneys are the cause of the great majority of the ills from which women suffer. To treat them the kidneys must be strengthened so they will strain all the impurities out of the blood.

Ask your neighbors if Dodd's Kidney Pills do not help sick kidneys.

Not for Disarmament

The Simple Way of Guaranteeing Peace of the World

At the Cramp yard, Philadelphia, says Chas M. Schwab, the United States is building the biggest warship on record—a monster battle cruiser 1,000 feet long; 104 feet beam, and of 60,000 tons displacement. Twelve 16-inch guns will constitute its main batteries, and its speed will be greater by ten miles an hour than that of the Lusitania. The construction will cost $50,000,000. Mr. Schwab looks forward to the building of a flotilla of such vessels.

And the words in which he predicts and justifies more numerous and huger battleships have an ominous familiar ring. We have heard them before; we have heard them, if our memories fail not, long before the war. They were dinned into us for decades, until we had them by heart, and knew the exact order in which the phrases and arguments would fall. "The building of enough of these ships," says Mr. Schwab, "will be a simple way of maintaining peace with the world. Not that the fighting men desire peace, but because of the fact that when we have such a formidable array of power it is not likely that any country will take upon itself to encroach upon our rights. These new ships will be no more powerful and speedy than they should be for the protection of the great United States of America."

So the war was a dream; it never happened. The huge armaments of Europe prevented it. England, France, Russia and Germany, all prepared for hostilities, were naturally afraid to start anything, or we certainly should have seen some fighting in 1914 and later. But let Mr. Schwab take a look at Europe and tell us why things are as they are on that unhappy continent. Let him tell us, too, after looking into conditions, whether it seems to him more necessary to put our superfluous effort into rehabilitating the crushed and shattered systems of our neighbors or to get ready for war against them. Surely there are some forms of stillness we have earned the right to forget.—New York Globe.

Canada's Import Trade

Doing Large Business With Germany And Austria

Information was recently given by the government in the house of commons regarding Canada's trade with her late enemies. It was stated that the total amount of imports from Germany and Austria during 1919 was less than one quarter of the total amount of these imports during the first three months of 1920. During the year 1919, goods to the value of $14,041 were imported from Germany and to the value of $779 from Austria. During the first three months of 1920 Canada imported goods to the value of $30,233 from Germany, and to the value of $48,944 from Austria.

Free Speech In America and Russia

What Is Right In Russia Seems To Be Wrong in United States

"What's right for me is wrong for you," argues the child. Primitive man argued that way, and to the limit of his ability enforced his argument with a club. Fanatics of all stripes still continue the argument, and they translate it, if they gain power, into law. The absolute suppression of free speech, free press, and free assemblage in Russia is revolutionary virtue; the punishment of outright sedition in America is vicious reactionism. All the pro-Bolshevist writers and speakers are agreed; and though the more pretentiously virtuous exponents of uplift by usurpation cloak their meaning with euphemisms, the more straight-forward advocates disdain the use of weasel words. On the front page of the Appeal to Reason for April 17 is an interview with Eugene V. Debs in which the argument is stated in plain terms. "If it was right," Debs was asked, "for Russia to suspend free speech and free press, was it not also right for the United States to suspend free speech in your case during the war?" "No," replied Debs. "The Russian revolution was a forward step. American participation in the war was a reactionary step. In suppressing me, because I was a revolutionist, a backward step was taken." Naive, infantile, amusing—what you will; but how honorably this speech contrasts with the intellectual and ethical thimble-rigging of the pretentiously plus journals of uplift!—New York Review.

Every family in France that maintains a servant is taxed 40 francs for each one.

Copperas is an iron compound, and contains no copper.

Advice to the Farmer

Gems of Advice To Farmers From The East

A prominent "farm" publication arriving from the east has these gems of advice to farmers.

"To be healthy one should spend considerable time in the open air every day without fail.

"Exercise enough to keep the muscles from getting soft and flabby.

"A heavy dinner in the middle of the day is inadvisable, as one may become sluggish later and be unable to concentrate on details requiring close attention.

"Live near to nature; take an interest in things out-of-doors; it provides a splendid tonic for the nerves,"

The Newspaper

Daily the newspaper lays before its readers something about most of the occurrences in its field. From sixty to seventy thousand words an issue have to be composed in order that the product of a news assembling organization may reach the homes of a city and its district. The costs have become tremendous, yet the service is about the cheapest thing of value that the public can buy today. —Ottawa Journal.

Neither

The Baltimore American tells about a little girl who was astonished and appalled by a question the teacher asked her. The question was this: 'Can you tell me whether you are an invertebrate or a mammal?'

"Please Miss,' she stammered, "I don't think I'm either. I'm a Methodist."

May Adopt Torrens System

The suggestion was made and favorably considered in the Ontario Legislature for a change in the present system of land titles registration to something along the lines of the Torrens system as now employed satisfactorily in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. A special committee was appointed to consider the matter.

The enjoyment of beautiful flowers is common to all the inhabitants of Japan. Even the humble laborer is a customer at the gardens where the flowers are kept for sale.

King Edward's Horse

Records of Regiment Being Compiled By Lt.-Col. James

Records of the members of the 1st King Edward's Horse, both living and deceased, are being collected by Lt.-Col. L. James, commanding officer, for the purpose of compiling a regimental history. He will try to obtain all particulars with regard to every member of the regiment, and wishes that relatives of men who have died would send the date and circumstances of their death to the adjutant, King Edward's Horse, Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, London, England.

A memorial to those of the regiment who were killed or died in France during the war is being erected at Vieille Chapelle, on the line where the regiment held up a German division from sunrise till sunset during the great attack in 1918.

Farmers and Advertising

Farmers are learning the value of advertising and are large users of space in the advertisgin columns of local newspapers throughout the country. Auction sale lists are now found first in the papers and though bills are usually printed too, the ad. in the local papers is found to be much more effective than the time-honored bills.—Walkerton Telescope.

As a rule a man's sugar-coated sweetness wears off with the waning of the honeymoon.

Age of the Earth

How old the earth is can only be guessed, and it would be a bold man who would say what the best figures are, save the man who puts them out. In 1860 John Phillips estimated the age of the earth at between 38,000,000 and 96,000,000 years. Considerable difference in one man's figures. C. D. Walcott considered 70,000,000 as the maximum age. George H. Darwin has discussed the age of the earth from a purely astronomical point of view. From his theory of the earth-moon system he derived an estimate of more than 56,000,000 years.

The nearer you get to a dollar the smaller it looks.

German silver contains no silver, and blacklead no lead.

Shipping Grain to U.S.

Large Shipments of Alberta Wheat And Oats Go To The United States

Wheat valued at more than one million dollars has been shipped from the province of Alberta to the United States and chiefly to the state of Montana from January 1, to April 30, 1920, states S. C. Reat, United States consul at Calgary, Alberta. During the same period more than one million bushels of oats were also shipped across the line.

Most of the wheat was shipped across during January and February and the highest price paid was $3.25 a bushel, while the average was $3.06. Oats averaged 60 cents a bushel and or one shipment $1.05 was paid. The large shipments of wheat during the first part of the year were caused by the lifting of the embargo on wheat in the United States on December 15 The demand for oats, especially in Montana, created a good price, and that, together with the exchange situation, were big factors in increased shipments of oats.

During the first four months of the year, a total of 374,430 bushels of wheat, valued at $1,157,562.82 were shipped into the United States from Alberta, as compared with 30,985 bushels valued at $76,040.81 during the last quarter of 1919. The fact that the embargo was not lifted until December 15 must be taken into consideration in comparing the two periods. A total of 1,131,090 bushels of oats valued at $674,319.53 were shipped out during the first quarter of this year, as compared with 77,985 bushels, valued at $58,210.99 for the last four months of 1919.

Bolshevists Lowest Types of Humanity

First Hand Information Acquired In Intelligence Department

"If once the Russian people were freed and allowed to vote the Bolshevik regime would vanish like smoke, but they are kept down by machine guns and massacres," declared O. D. Stevenson, B.A., of Toronto, a former Stratford boy, at a chamber of commerce luncheon. Mr. Stevenson told of the Red movement from first-hand experience, while in the British intelligence department.

The Bolshevists he termed the lowest type of humanity who are living by blood and fire with German money and organization to a large extent, but not entirely, behind the movement.

After quoting a literal translation of a proclamation taken from the walls in many towns of Russia, of "Nationalizing Women," Mr. Stevenson said that tens of thousands of decent women committed suicide. Those who refused to be nationalized were tortured in a most fiendish manner and then ravished until they died, after which their bodies were quartered and hung up to frighten others.

With a threat of torture recruits for the Bolshevik ranks were secured. "In one city no larger than Toronto," said Mr. Stevenson, "over 150,000 persons were massacred in three or four months. One of the main streets had, when we entered, between 8,000 and 10,000 dead bodies hung on poles, posts, trees, etc., the men with their vital parts hung around their necks, their eyes pulled out, with imitation epaulets nailed to their shoulders and horseshoes nailed to their feet. One cannot conceive of any human being acting in the way these devils in human form acted. A dead set was made against religion, and many of the priests were crucified at their altars."

Americans Interested In Western Lands

New York Financial Houses Investigate Lethbridge Irrigation Project

Investigation of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Project by two New York financial houses of high standing, will be undertaken in the immediate future with a view to purchasing the bonds of the irrigation district, it was asserted by L. M. Roberts, a leading barrister, on his return to Calgary from New York. Mr. Roberts, who some time ago obtained an open option for the purchase of the bonds, went to New York in this connection. He anticipates that the inquiry into the irrigation undertaking by engineers sent out by the financial houses will take place in June. The terms of his option are not such as to interfere with the right of the irrigation district to make any other arrangements for the sale of the bonds which they may desire, and in the event of a definite offer being made the district will have the right to accept or refuse.

Alfalfa Cultivaters

Proper Methods to Follow in Order To Ensure Success

Alfalfa may be sown with a nurse crop in parts with a good rainfall if the seeding down is done on land that is not more than one crop from having been summerfallowed. A light seeding of about a bushel of barley or a bushel and a peck of oats per acre is heavy enough seeding for a nurse crop. In the drier sections of the provinces and on land that has not been summerfallowed recently in the wetter sections, seeding without a nurse crop will give much better results. When seeding with a nurse crop the alfalfa should be sown at the same time as the nurse crop. When seeding alfalfa alone, the land, if in summerfallow or hoed crop the previous year, should be top worked until about the first of June and may then be seeded. Stubble should be fall plowed and top worked in the spring until June and then seeded. Fifteen pounds per acre is the usual rate of seeding.

Northern grown alfalfa seed of the Grimm, Turkestan or Baltic varieties must be used, Grimm being hardier than either of the other two. Before sowing the land or the seed must be inoculated with alfalfa nitro culture unless the land has grown alfalfa or sweet clover previously. Of the two methods, inoculation of the seed is usually easier, and gives good results. If these two precautions are taken, the first steps necessary to success are assured.—N. D. McKenzie, Supt. Indian Head Experimental Farm.

Prophecy Success

Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, before the war a lawyer and real estate man, won an enviable reputation as a war leader and became the commander of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He shows New World versatility again by accepting the office of principal of McGill University, Montreal, succeeding Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador in Washington. Most fighting Canadians will prophesy for his success in his new post.—New York World.

Advertising His Want

She.— And how is your bachelor friend?

He.—When I saw him last he was mending slowly.

She.—Indeed, I didn't know he had been ill.

He.—He hasn't been; he was sewing some buttons on his clothes.

Strangers to Truth

The preacher announced that next Sunday his subject would be "Liars" and that he would be very glad if during the week, they would read the 17th chapter of Romans for themselves.

The next Sunday the preacher commenced by reminding his hearers of the request he had made, and asked all those who had read the 17th chapter of Romans to stand up. To his astonishment half the congregation stood up.

"Thank you very much" said the preacher, "now it is to you I want to speak today, because there is no 17th chapter of Romans!"

A Losing Game

He.—Life with me has been a failure.

She.—You must have had and wasted some opportunity.

He.—No; I have spent half my life raising whiskers to conceal my youth, and the other half in dying them to conceal my age.

The Only Safe Place

"Why," asked a Missourri paper, "does Missouri stand at the head in raising mules?"

"Because," answered another paper, "that is the only safe place to stand."

Rural Depopulation

Fathers of Our Farms Must Remember the Young Man's Needs

How shocking the facts would appear if we only had the statistics on how many young men have left the farms because their fathers drove them off! They just could not stand it any longer with their dads.

A study of this side of the question of rural depopulation would be illuminating. It is tragic what narrow-mindedness, bigotry, and prejudice, lack of vision, lack of appreciation, lack of sympathy and lack of praise and encouragement have done and will yet do in robbing the farms of their virile best young blood.

Surely the fathers of our farms must learn anew and remember the young man's needs—real and imagined—and his point of view; and give and get in return the requisite confidence, comradeship and understanding. Otherwise theirs is the loss—great loss indeed!—Rural Canada.

Bee Culture is Profitable in Alberta

Edmonton Apiarist Proves That Bee-Keeping is Profitable

Bees have proved themselves not only adaptable to the climate of Western Canada, but very profitable to raise as a side line, and as an example of this, the experience of Mr. William Wensel, of Edmonton, may be given. Mr. Wensel has been keeping bees for the last six years. The returns he has obtained from them go to show that they can be reared economically, and that the honey produced is fully equal to any of the imported variety.

Mr. Wensel started with a foundation swarm of mixed bees. By using only well bred queens, which he imported from Tennessee, he managed, within a few years to so improve his swarm that he had an almost pure strain of Italian bees. He keeps from ten to fifteen hives of bees, disposing of the increase in the spring or fall.

From the standpoint of profit and proliferous, bees can hardly be equaled by any other member of the animal or insect family producing food for human consumption. In the spring of 1918 Mr. Wensel had nine hives, three of which were in very poor condition. During the summer the nine hives increased to 21, and honey produced, less the amount left for winter feed, was eight hundred and twenty-seven pounds. The honey sells at from 35 to 40 cents per pound. In 1918 the record of production from the apiary was 100 lbs. per hive, or, at 40 cents per pound, $40 worth of honey per hive.

Bees require very little attention in Western Canada. With a clover or alfalfa field in the neighborhood and supplied with sufficient comb and suitable hives, they will practically look after themselves for the whole summer. In the fall the hives containing the bees are either stored in a cellar or left out in the open. If the bees are left outside, a box large enough to cover the hive and leave a space of about four inches on all sides is put over the hive, and the space filled with chaff. An opening, however, is always provided. It has been found that when the hive is plugged up the bees will come to where the opening is and work until they die in their attempt to get out. On the other hand, when there is an opening they never go out unless on very bright sunny days.

Mr. Wensel's experience goes to show that it is better to winter the bees outside. They are not only more active and start to work earlier in the spring, but seem to be in far better health. However, if the bees are kept in a cellar over the winter it has been found best to take them out about April first.

Bees come out and are ready to start their season's work as soon as the warm weather begins. The hives are then cleaned out and the frames and comb put into place. From then on they require no attention until they start to swarm towards the end of May or the beginning of June. Between this swarm of the season, if put in a hive of its own, may hatch out a second swarm. One season one of Mr. Wensel's swarms that were hatched in June produced 99 pounds of honey the same season.

It is the practice to take out some honey and put on a super with a queen excluded to induce honey production about the end of July. In September, all except 35 or 40 pounds of honey, which is left as winter feed, is taken out and the hives prepared for winter.

Don't worry over lost opportunities but keep your eyes open for the next one that comes along.

Dust from shoddy mills is used as a fertilizer in England.

Vanderhoof Has A Future

Bright Prospects Ahead of the Nechacko Valley District

A thriving British Columbia town that has a very bright future before it is Vanderhoof. Situated in the Nechacko Valley on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, midway between Edmonton and Prince Rupert, it is the centre of a fine agricultural district, eminently suitable for mixed farming. The soil in the Vanderhoof district is almost inexhaustible and is easy to clear. The land in the Nechacko Valley produces wonderful crops of grain and timothy hay, as well as fine vegetables. Settlers are fast filling up the country, and the Soldiers' Settlement Board has placed a number of returned men on the land. The government is establishing a creamery at Vanderhoof, and undoubtedly it will become the centre of a great dairying district. Much of the land is suitable for steam plowing and the timbered area furnishes good shelter for stock. Sheep raising and mixed farming generally will prove very profitable.

There is fine fishing and good hunting close at hand, mineral wealth in the district, and a pleasant and mild climate.

New Building Material

Experiments are being carried on in building houses from marble dust and sawdust at Vancouver. It has been claimed that the cost of the house in construction will be six cents a foot in place of 60 cents a foot for ordinary building materials. The new material is claimed to be durable and take a high polish.

In Japan practically no women except a few uniformed girl students wear shoes.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that J. P. LAWCOCK, of EMPRESS, in the Province of Alberta, intends to apply for a license to operate a pool room at Third Avenue. The application has been approved by J. N. Anderson, Reeve.

J. P. LAWCOCK, Applicant.

DON'T LOSE YOUR HEAD

and a considerable amount of time trying to Sell, Find or Buy an article when a "Want" Ad. will do the trick without worry or trouble.

FOR SALE

8 Head of Work Horses, weight 1200-1000 lbs. In good condition for real hard work. Apply, "Express" office.

FOR SALE

1 Ford Car, single seater, suitable for farm truck or carry-all, in very good state of repair. Apply box 352, Empress, Alta. 4

PIGS FOR SALE

A. Bell, Josephine, Sask. 5

FOR SALE

Two Cows (one fresh) also two calves. One Mare, 9 years, in foal, one team, mare and gelding, 3 years old, all stock in good condition.—Apply, "Express" office. 6

FOR SALE

Two geldings, three and four years old, barn raised, will make good farm team. One John Deere running gear, One set light harness. One 12-guage, pump gun, cheap.—Apply to D. M Graham, Acadia Valley, Alta. 5

LOST

Black Colt, with grey hairs, half-moon star, centre forehead, about 1000 lbs., 3 years old. $10 Reward for information leading to recovery.—N. McDonald, w½ 26 22, 1.

STRAYED

to SW ¼, 19, 24, 23, w 4. One red cow, 3 years old; One 2-year old mooly steer, red roan; 1 heifer, 2 years old, red roan. Owner may secure same by paying costs. —Albert Zaiser. 4

Keep the Right

Time

by having your Watch Repaired **now**

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Get your typewriter supplies, printed stationery, counter check books, etc. from the Empress Express.

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CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES

to sell our list of hardy Nursery stock. Largest list of hardy varieties, tested and recommended by Western Experimental stations, including fruit trees, small fruits, seed potatoes tree seedlings, rooted cuttings for wind-breaks and shelter-belts, ornamentals, hardy shrubs, vines, roots, etc.

Liberal commissions, exclusive territory, experience not necessary. Start now, best selling time.

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Toronto, Ontario

Merchandising

TO the merchant a connection with a sound bank is invaluable.

Our offices, through long experience, are in a position to offer advice on any financial matter, such as credits, accounting, etc. Sound counsel on these points results in keeping a business in a healthy condition. An important convenience is the automatic receipt obtained through the payment of accounts by cheque.

Resources exceed $174,000,000

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The Empress Grill

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We Serve The Best Obtainable — Meals at all Hours — Popular Prices

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The Best Place to Eat at in Town

Farm Machinery? Yes

We have the famous

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Line and carry a full line of Repair Parts in stock.

C. O. CARLSON

How to Treat Your TOWN

Praise it.
Improve it.
Talk about it.
Be public spirited.
Take home pride in it.
Tell of its business men.
Remember it is your home.
Tell of its natural advantages.
Trade and induce others to trade there.
When strangers come to town use them well.
Don't call your best citizens frauds and imposters.
Support your local institutions that benefit your town.
Look ahead of self when all the town is to be considered.
Help the public officers do the most good for the best people.
Don't advertise in the local paper "to help the editor," but advertise to help yourself.

Thursday next, is Dominion Day, July 1.

Advertisers please bring in your "copy" on Saturday, for next week's issue.

Jenner, is celebrating on July 1.

Miss Helen Shepherd, returnhome from Calgary, on Monday for her vacation.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. John Batty, of Josephine, on Monday, June 21, a daughter.

Mrs. G. Leach, who has been very ill, we are pleased to report, is now convalescent.

Departmental school examinations commenced on Monday and finish tomorrow.

Dr. W. Robertson, of Alsask arrived in town on Monday, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Aston.

Herb. Enders left on Saturday morning for Virginia, Minn.

Dr. MacCharles, was a visitor to Alsask, on Tuesday, and relieved several children there of defective tonsils and adenoids.

T. Glen, of Cavendish, suffered a broken ankle while playing football, and was a patient in the local hospital the first of the week.

An old familiar name appears in this issue in our advertising columns, Geo. L. Brown, our pioneer druggist has opened a drug store on 9th Ave. in the Yale Hotel block, Calgary.

Mrs. G. M. Johnston, and daughter, Francis, and Miss Maggie Trail, made a trip to Swift Current, Monday.

This district received the benefit of an all-night soaking rain which commenced Wednesday evening and continued until 9 a.m this morning, and our prospects for a good crop went another notch higher.

Mrs. J. N. Anderson, and daughter, arrived home on Wednesday night, from Highmore, S. Dakota. They were accompanied by Mrs. G Brookes-Avey, of Hanna, Alberta, sister of Mrs. J. N. Anderson.

Mrs. E. C. Herr, and child, who have been visiting here as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Shannon, left on Tuesday morning for their home at St. Agathe, Man. Mrs. Herr said that the prospects are for a good crop in their district. Ed. has about 450 acres of land in crop.

Wanted.—Tenders on lumber and dimensions in, recently wrecked, Loeb Warehouse, north of former Imperial Lumber Yard site. To be sold to highest bidder.—See M. A. Blodgett.

Mrs. F. Hicks, and Lillian and Frank, left on Tuesday morning for Manitoba, on an extended visit.

The cement sidewalk, alongside the Union Bank, which was considerably marred by the ravages of winter, has been re-surfaced and presents a decidedly better appearance.

Messrs. S. B. Ferris and W. J. Jackman, Edmonton; A. J. H. Donahoe, H. D. Spence, A. D. Fidler, Calgary, members of the Excess Equilization Board, visited our town on Monday, and took particulars of the local assessment roll.

Harry Hall, made a trip into the Social Plains district on Sunday, and reports the country received a nice shower in the evening. He says that Thursday's and Friday's big rain was apparently much heavier near town than fifteen or more miles south-west.

EMPRESS CASH STORE

High-class Groceries

Fruits, Vegetables, China Ware

Cole and Belfie

1ST STREET, WEST — EMPRESS, ALTA

Alberta Machine Shop

W. C. BOYD, Proprietor

FOR SALE

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Of Different Makes

At Right Prices

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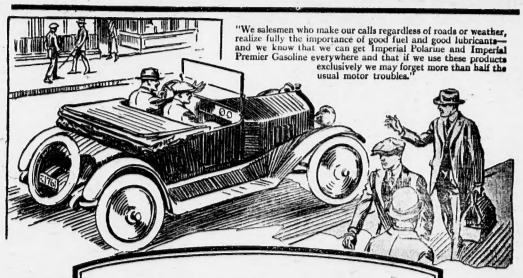

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365 Days a Year Service

ALL motorists, especially those who use their cars for business purposes, must have steady service. They soon learn that correct lubrication is vitally important to uninterrupted service and that Imperial Polarine gives adequate thorough lubrication.

Imperial Polarine keeps the engine running smoothly and quietly by establishing and maintaining a perfect piston-to-cylinder seal, which holds all the power of the fuel charge behind the piston.

Imperial Polarine thoroughly lubricates and cushions every rubbing surface with a wear-resisting oil film. When used exclusively breakdowns are infrequent, depreciation is low, fuel costs reduced.

One of the three grades described below is specially suited to your motor. Look for the Imperial Polarine Chart of Recommendations where you buy your oil and learn which grade to use.

Imperial Polarine is sold in one and four-gallon sealed cans, steel 12½-gallon kegs, steel half-barrels and barrels, by dealers everywhere.

IMPERIAL Polarine MAKES A GOOD CAR BETTER

IMPERIAL POLARINE (Light medium body) — IMPERIAL POLARINE HEAVY (Medium heavy body) — IMPERIAL POLARINE A (Extra heavy body)

A GRADE SPECIALLY SUITED TO YOUR MOTOR

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Power - Heat - Light - Lubrication

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